

# (IIRLS' DAGE

## The Lady of the Enchanted Chair

When Nancy was getting over the so it was a fine sight.

easies her mother made her all sorts of "After they'd danced a long time they measles her mother made her all sorts of nice things, because the doctor said she of a plan to make the meals taste better.

of oatmeal and said: "This is a magic gift from the oatmeal elves to the Lady of the Enchanted Arm-

Nancy smiled at the idea.

"The oatmeal elves," went on her mother, "are first cousins of the wheat imps and the queer corn cobbles and you must remember their adventure with the milk sprites. Nancy shook her hea/:

"Then it's time you heard it," said her "But the story of the oatmeal



A MAGIC GIFT FROM THE OAT-

elves can only be told to the Lady of the Enchanted Armchair if she eats ten spoon fuls of porridge."

"I will! Tell me, " said Nancy. Well, there are hundreds of ostmea elves living in a box in our kitchen closet. Each is jolly, flat and round, and wears a coat of light tan. This morning when I opened the box I heard---

"What?" asked Nancy. "Do go on This is three spoonfuls."

"There was a great whispering together and I heard one of the elves say, "This is re the Lady of the Enchanted Armchair lives. Wouldn't it be fun to send her a present!' Then another one answered,

But we haven't anything to send.' "And all were quiet while I poured cupful of oatmeal into the boiling water. Soon they began to bubble and chuckle, and one climbed to the top of the water and said. 'I'm going to swell up and burst to make Nancy a present.' And he dived in and swelled up and burst, just as he had said

"How they all laughed! Then they egan to dance around and dive in, and each swelled and burst in turn as they

Boil and bubble! Never burn! Cook the porridge To a turn!

"And that's how the elves made you magic present," ended Nancy's mother.
"Why, if you haven't eaten it all!"

"It tasted so good," said Nancy. "Now Il 'bout the milk sprites' adventure. That story will come with luncheon,

2. THE BATTLE OF THE PROGRY PITCHER.

adventure of the milk sprites. "This story will cost the Lady of the not me; that did it!"

Enchanted Armchair one big slice of cream toast " said her mother Nancy nodded and began to eat.

"The milk sprites live in the green froggy pitcher that daddy brought from rate the tablecloth promised to help them,



"ONE BIG SLICE OF TOAST."

Boston, "said Nancy's mother. "They wear trailing white gowns and queer blobby caps and they sleep in the milk bubbles away the froggy pitcher and left it on the story just as it happened." dining table half full of milk, with the time there was a ball of the oatmeal elves, glass.

1. THE GIFT OF THE OATMEAL ELVES. low suits and the imps were brown dresses

were thirsty, so they climbed up the pitcher must eat and grow strong. But Nancy and peeped in. That woke up the milk had no appetite, so her mother thought sprites and up they came, very angry. and ordered the others away. Of cours One morning she brought in a nice saucer | they said they wouldn't go, so there was a terrible battle."

"Gracious!" said Nancy.

"The milk sprites were very quick, but their long gowns got in their way, and as fast as they pushed off one elf or imp another would come up. So they began to catch all that came and throw them into the milk, and as the elves and imps could not swim, it looked as if all of them would be drowned.

"The elves and the imps were frightened, but they saw that the only thing to do was to get into the milk and drink it all up, so as to leave the milk sprites without

"And did they?" asked Nancy.

\*Yes. One by one they climbed to the edge of the pitcher and hopped in. Then they all began to drink and swell up, until soon there was no milk left in the froggy pitcher, and the milk sprites had nowhere to go."
"How dreadful! What did they do?"

"They asked the tablecloth to help them, and he did. I'll tell you about that at supper time, for I see the toast dish as empty as the froggy pitcher."

S. THE TRIUMPH OF THE MILE SPRITES. "This is the story of the end of the great battle between the milk sprites and their enemies," said Nancy's mother. "It will cost you one baked potato and a glass of milk, O Lady of the Enchanted Arm-

Nancy nodded and smiled and broke

open the potato, eager for the story.
"We left the milk sprites without a roof to shelter them, because the oatmeal had drunk up all the milk in the froggy pitcher, which was their home. The poor sprites, driven out, slid down the side of the pitcher and talked together about what they had better do

"At last they decided to ask help of the



tablecloth, for he was a kindhearted old fellow and they had often given him a treat by spilling a few drops of milk on him or even upsetting a glassful.

Nancy sat up in the armchair to taste "O mother!" cried Nancy. "I'll re-her luncheon of cream toast and hear the member that when you scold me for upsetting the milk-it will be the sprites,

> "This secret is not to be an excuse for Nancy's carelessness, Lady of the En-chanted Armchair," she said. "At any and he began to slide along the table, while the sprites helped push and pull. until the froggy pitcher was drawn to the very edge-

froggy pitcher!" cried Nancy, greatly

emembered in time that it was the home of the milk sprites. But it did fall on its side, and you can guess how frightened the naughty imps and elves inside were "Out they came, pushing and shoving

one another in their hurry, and rolled away in every direction. And the milk sprites jumped inside and were glad to find a few drops left big enough to hold them all. So they curled up tight and fell asleep again, after thanking the tablecloth very much for his help.

milk sprites fast asleep in it. At the same asked Nancy, looking at her empty milk the corn cobbles and the wheat imps on

the table, for the cloth made a beautiful corn cobble fairies. But don't ask me slippery floor. The elves wore their tan to tell you about him till to-morrow coate, the cobbles had on green and yel- morning."

# WHEN THE FLOWERS COME

the leaves would not fall in the same what was once a bright green leaf drop

because it is dead.

flowers during the bright warm summer

ethering and dying, as you call it, is As the tree gradually takes from the really a sign that the flowers will surely leaves all it wants, the leaf changes color come again? When the roses fall to the and when there is nothing left that is of ground and the leaves all drop and blow any value to the tree it covers the root microbes, which are really a sort of plant, away, the rosebush does not die. When of the leaf over with a kind of gum or you see the leaves in the woods turn brown spongy wood, just as if it were sticking and drop from the trees, the tree does a cork in a bottle after it was full enough not die, because if the tree were dead and then it lets the old dry skeleton of

a branch on some tree with the leaves it would not want anything from the still sticking on it long after all the leaves leaves, so it would leave them just as they on the other branches have fallen off and were and there would be no corks made more leaves will ever grow on that branch that it would never come again on that part of the tree.

#### LEXY'S LESSONS.

school to give the children a little talk on the use of words he received the answers sent in for the names of the twenty famous persons who are often referred to by a phrase instead of by name.

The original list was printed in THE SUN on January 28. Here it is with the

4. First Gentleman of Europe: George IV.

Magician of the North; Sir Walter

13. Old Rough and Ready; Zachary Taylor. 14. The Poet's Poet; Edmund Spencer The Prisoner of Chillon; Bonnivard.
 The Sage of Chelsea: Thomas Carlyle.

18. The Sage of Monticello: Jefferson 19. The Swedish Nightingale; Jenny Lind 20. Wizard of Menlo Park; Thomas Edison

"You all know," old Lexy began, "how

or worn out we call them hackneyed.

"The thing that distinguishes good writers and brilliant talkers is their ability to invent new metaphors, and every boy or girl that wishes to become an interesting talker when grown up should try to avoid these hackneyed metaphors.

Having got so far old Lexy stopped to wipe off his glasses and the children knew elves, the corn cobbles and the wheat imps what was coming next, as he always wrote something on the blackboard for them to puzzle over.

how many new ones you can have



NANCY BROKE OPEN THE POTA-TO, EAGER FOR THE STORY.

The mother smiled.

"It didn't fall off and break, our dear

"No, it didn't fall off, for the tablecloth

"Next morning when cook came to set the table she found the cloth pulled crooked and the froggy pitcher lying on its side near the edge. Cook says that pussy jumped on the table and drank all the milk, ending by upsetting the out your lists and send them to the Boys'
"The other night cook forgot to put"

The other night cook forgot to put"

The other night cook forgot to put pitcher. But I have told you the true and Girls' page and let us see who is the

"How did you find out about it, mother?"

"From old Dr. Cobbleskill, one of the

It will not be very long now before the fowers begin to come again and the fall the rosebushes and the trees begin gardens will be bright and beautiful to take from the leaves and flowers all with their colors once more. Did you the things they will want to support the that they have no idea, but they just know ever stop to ask yourself where the flowers life of the tree or the bush for the coming o in winter?
"Why," you say, "they just wither and collected from the air by the leaves and e like the leaves on the trees."

Quite true, but do you know that this days for the use of the tree.

shion.

You must have noticed here and there to the ground.

If the tree or the branch were dead, been blown away. That is a sign that no so the leaf would just stay there as a sign

The next time old Lexy came to the

WHO THEY ARE.

1. The Ayrahire Ploughman; Robert Burne 2. The Bard of Avon: William Shake-speare. 3. Defender of the Faith; Henry VIII. of England.

6. Grand Old Man William E. Gladstone. 6. Great Commoner, William Pite. 7. Hero of the Lakes; Commodore Perry.

10. Man of Destiny: Napoleon Bonaparte. 11. Old Hickory; Andrew Jackson.
12. Old Man Eloquent; John Quincy dams.

17. The Sage of Concord; Ralph Waldo

tiresome it is to have a person tell you the same story over and over again, and the term we use for such is a bore. But many of us have a habit of using the san metaphors or figures of speech over and over again, and if they are very common

"Now I am going to give you some hackneyed phrases," he went on, pres-ently, taking up the chalk, "and I want to

When he had done the blackboard

# HACKNEYED METAPHORS.

As fat as a pig.

As thin as a rail. Pretty as a picture.

Ugly as sin-

Dry as a bone.

Bungry as a bear.

Sweet as sugar.

10. Fine as silk.

11. Heavy as lead.

12. Light as a feather.

13. Slow as molasses. 14. Quick as a flash.

15. Sharp as a needle.

16. Deaf as a post. 17. Dumb as an oyster.

18. Still as a mouse.

19. Black as your hat.

20. White as a ghost. 21. Cool as a cucumber.

Very few of the children could think of any new comparisons just then, so they took a copy of the list and all promsed to bring their ideas to the class next week, ready for old Lexy when he should come again.

How many of the boys and girls that read THE SUN can think of metaphors

### WHY MILK TURNS SOUR.

Perhaps you have often wondered why it is that if you let milk stand for a short time, especially in warm weather, it will turn sour and become unfit to use in your tea or coffee, but if it is boiled and then sealed up in some sort of airtight can or jar it will keep for any length of time in any weather. Many persons believe that a thunder-

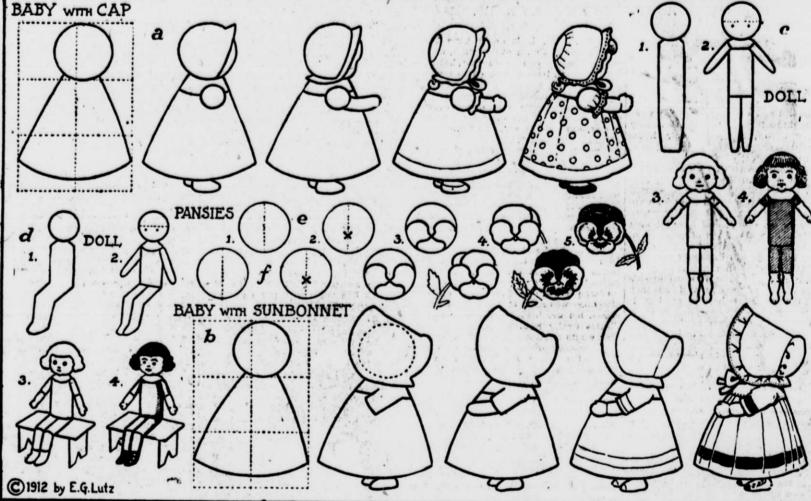
storm will turn milk sour, and if you ask them what the thunder, which is nothing but noise, can do to the milk you will find it is so. So there! The reason that milk turns sour is that it contains a small microbe that makes an acid from the sugar in the milk. When the milk is boiled these microbes are killed

and the acid is never developed. Warm

air, and even electricity in the air, is very

favorable to the rapid growth of these

and all plants flourish in warmth. The acid which is made by these miif the milk is good and clean it is none the just the thing to put in tea. For some persons sour milk is a much more wholesome drink than sweet milk and is recom- to figure it out. mended by some doctors for the cure of certain diseases. There is a famous Chinese statesman who believes he will live to be 150 because he drinks so much sour



HOW DRAWING IS MADE EASY FOR EVERYBODY

To draw the baby wearing a cap and cap and the little curl that peeps from polka dot dress you begin by making below. a circle and an apron shaped form under-

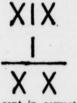
lay it off into six small squares as in the showing; this will be for a future lesson. first diagram of figure A.

You will now see that the head is onethird of the height. One of the little as for the baby wearing a cap. Although squares will give you the size of the circle this baby's face is hidden by the bonnet, that is made for the head. In the next keep in mind that a smiling little face is the middle, that is, in the lower half of the stage of your drawing the front outline there, just the same, of the cap is marked and the feet and the

Draw the curls that show beyond the styles of your own doll's bonnets and caps. compass or a big button, then a line up flower.

## PATSEY'S PUZZLES.

That last puzzle that the jokers gave Patsey to solve is one of many that can be made by using the old Roman numerals instead of the figures to which people are now accustomed. The only way to take one from nineteen and leave twenty is

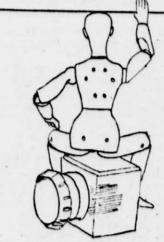


Those who sent in correct solution this puzzle were Samuel Wood, Cora A. Pelham, Alice Babcock, James O. Vedder. Agnes E. Martin, E. Roberta Bridgman, Theodore Baumeister, Norman Cahn, months between several of those that have Jane Elkins, Ethel Elkins, Muriel Hollo-January, September and December, way, Horace A. Lewis, Ethel Hart, Charles November and February, April and July. T. Emmett, Frances Allan, Violet M. Holloway, George B. Parker, Bessie M. Ray, Thomas Goodwin, Jr., Beatrice J. Foley, Margaret D. Cobb and Eugenie F. Burke.

When Patsey told the idlers round the studio that he did not think much of that one, they quite agreed with him, but they asking for the date to be repeated. Teddy said they had another one for him that although it was also a question in what gaining time to figure out the necessary they were pleased to call simple arithme-

Accordingly the next morning as soon as Mr. Pantoor entered his studio he knew by the attitude of one of the manikins on his desk that there was another puzzle of some kind awaiting his attention. As he sat down he saw that the little wooden figure had a visiting card carefully balanced on the top of its head, like this:

## WHAT THREE FIGURES MULTIPLIED BY FIVE. WILL MAKE SIX ?



"Three figures," he said to himself. usual. crobes in the milk is called lactic acid, and Patsey are catches, and that is why he

> After a few minutes he was satisfied head and wrote the solution on the back.

In drawing the face just indicate the

rounded cheek and the forehead. This If you have enough confidence in the is how the baby's face appears when accuracy of your eyes do this without viewed from the side slightly from the any mechanical aid. But if it seems hard back. Never mind now about drawing to do free hand make a rectangle and a profile view, with eye, nose and mouth A picture of the baby wearing a sun-

bonnet, figure P, is begun in the same way Make your drawing like the finished

first make the round head, then the general E and F. shape of the body. The proportion of Next, the head to the body varies much in dolls. make a cross on this line a little below the These pictures have it about one-fourth centre, and from this cross continue of the total length. Go on with your sketches in a simple

TEDDY'S TRICKS WITH FIGURES

general outline and proportion correct. As you proceed jot down little marks to show where the nose, eyes and mouth to show where the nose, eyes and mouth into service your color box. The dark come. Note that the eyes come below purples, violets, brilliant yellows and

of the circle as in number 3. This is the way. Don't attempt to put in the details most important step in drawing a pans, of eyes, hair and so on until you have the as it is these curved lines that give a pansy its characteristic appearance. For finishing, of course, you will call

Next, as shown in the second step

curved lines toward the circumference

rich brown markings of these flowers cranot be rendered with a black pencil. When you draw pansies don't let the The markings on the lower petals, as you round puffed sleeve at the shoulder are picture here shown in figure B; but you markings and outlines of the petas be- will notice, all point as guides for insects can vary your sketches by following the wilder you. First make a circle with a to the honey treasure in the centre of the

In drawing the dolls, figures C and D, and down through the centre, as in figures

of a noun. Here is the original form:

WHISKERS | WAS TRYING | TO SHAVE HIMSELF THE BARBER For the twentieth century, it is neces sary to deduct 2 at the end, so as to put SAT DOWN TO EAT A MUTTON the date two days further back. This is exactly the opposite to the process ex-CHOP WITH A RAZOR plained last week, when the verse was used, as then 2 was added for the twentieth century. As an example, take the Fourth of July for next year, 1913.

these words might be rearranged and then so many more in which the clauses of the sentence might be shifted and still make good anagrams that Aunt Mary does not exactly know which to select as the best, but the following reads smoothly and makes one more change than any of the others sent in:

A MAN WITH MUTTON CHOP WHISKERS WAS JRYING TO EAT WHILE THE BARBER SAT HIMSELF DOWN TO A SHAVE WITH AN OLD RAZOR

remarked that some of the last sentences have been hard ones, perhaps because there were more words in them than usual, Aunt Mary thinks she will give them one that is easily transposed this time, just to see how many can make a nice anagram out of it.

THE GIRLS THAT CAME TO WITH THE IN THE GARDEN WERE SENT BACK TO WEED SOME FLOWERS

There are only nineteen words in this one and none of them is a hard word. Cut them apart on the lines and then arrange them to form a sentence with a different meaning from this one, but be surn you use all the words and do not add any of your own.

When it is done sign your name to it and send it to the Boys' and Girls' Page, and if Aunt Mary thinks it is a good anagram you will find your name in THE SUN next Sunday.

### EARLY TO BED.

Some children wonder why it is that they must always be sent to bed so much earlier than grown folks and many of them make all kinds of excuses to stay up a little later.

The specks of dust that are in the sky above us are just the right size to reflect the blue rays, but when there are others up there, larger specks or of a different material, they reflect other colors. After the great cruption in the East twenty-five years ago the dust floated all the way round the world and the colors in the sky were wonderful.

If it were not for the dust in the sky which reflects and diffuses the light of the sun, there would be no colors in the sky, and the whole thing would be just like a black hole in the ground, with a great ball of fire burning in the midst of it.

or what is it?" Then he took up his pencil and began for the difference in the color of the sky.

What was it?

took the card down from the manikin's hole in a dark part of the barn you will easily see millions of tiny specks of dust floating all through the ray of light.

# Teddy had another way of telling the in 1897 was the second day of the week, or day of the week on any date and he said Monday.

Divide 13 by 4 and the quotient is 3. Divide 13 by 7 and the remainder is 6.

total nine, to which add the day of the

month, 4, and the table value, 2, and you

get 15. Now if you divide by seven to get

the day of the week, the remainder is 1,

day is Friday, two days earlier, because

This is a better method than the one

with the verse if a person can carry the

but both methods have the fault that they

will not work for the first two months

of any leap year, because of the gain of

Using the verse, we get Washington's

12÷2=6÷7=6+2=8

As the initial letter for February is

F, this gives is the Fridays for February

was a Thursday, so that in leap year we

on which the year leaps, February 29, all

are a day ahead until we reach the day

dates in January being ahead one.

In the second method we get the same

table of month values in his

Birthday for 1912 this way:

a dav.

THE BRIGHT BLUE SKY

it was probably a better way for those In this method there is no need to count who did not want to pretend to do it all up the weeks by advancing sevens, as in their heads or by memory, as the figur-ing was simpler and the day was arrived 25 days to the 30 found by dividing 97 by 4 and by 7, making it 55, and 1 for the month value, 58, which divided by

leaves 0 over, so Christmas was a Saturday given last week, it is necessary to have a memorandum of the following figures. which are called month values:

August. 6 September..... 2 October..... 4 November..... 0 December This is not difficult to commit to memory if one observes that there are just two the same value, such as October and

If a person uses this table frequently it soon becomes as familiar as a telephone which would give Sunday, but the correct The process of arriving at the day of it is in the twentieth century the week for any date is then very simple, but if one is trying to do it in one's head it may be necessary to spar for time by was very fond of this trick, pretending would probably take a little more time. he had not caught the year, but in reality

data in his head. Sometimes it is well to ask for the year first, as that gives you time to divide the last two figures by 4 and by 7, after which there is nothing to do but to add the day of the month and the month's value in the table just given.

Suppose the date asked for is Washington's Birthday in 1897. Take the last two figures of the year, 97, and divide by 4 to get the quotient, which is 24, the remainder being disregarded. Divide 97 by 7 also to get a remainder, which is 6. Adding this 6 to the 24 you have 30 and are ready to ask for the day of the month. The moment you are told the 22 add it, getting 52; to this add the month value in the table, which is 6 for February, and you have a total of 58. Divide by 7 and the remainder is 6 for February, and you have a total of 58. Divide by 7 and the remainder is the day of the week, Sunday being No. 1, Saturday 0.

As 7 will go into 58 eight times, with a remainder of 2. Washington's Birthday two figures of the year, 97, and divide by

The reason for the blue in the sky was discovered by John Tyndall, an English professor of natural philosophy, who has written some very learned books about

it affects light and sound. Tyndall observed that the sky was not blue at night, but almost black except in moonlight. He also noticed that the I suppose this is some kind of catch, as blue of the sky is not the same in all parts All the puzzles these fellows give of the world, so he concluded that there must be something in the air that was can't do them. I wonder if this means blue and not in the sky at all and that as worse for turning sour, although it is not three figures multiplied by five figures, there were different things in the air at different places this would account

> The air that surrounds the earth is full of countless tiny specks of dust. If you that he had the intended answer, so he see a sunbeam streaming through a small

Until a few years ago no one knew what | When we are so close to them they made the sky blue and there are some appear to be a reddish yellow, or we might who do not believe it was always that call them white, but when these specks are a great distance off, away up in the sky, and the sun shines on them, they cannot reflect any of the color rays back cannot reflect any of the color rays back to our eyes except the blue ones, and so the whole sky looks blue to us.

You may have been in the mountains when some of the peaks were so far off that they looked blue, although you know quite well that they are covered with green trees. Red brick buildings look blue when they are very far off, because the other rays are lost on the way to our eye. the air and especially about the way

The specks of dust that are in the sky the body and brain to rest and grow, and

AUNT MARY'S ANAGRAMS. There were not so many changes to change words from one part of speech to another in that last sentence, and only a few discovered that 'mutton chop' might be made into an adjective instead

WHILE AN OLD MAN WITH

As several of the young folks have